

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter describes the method of the research that covers research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design is the necessary plan of a research. According to Ary et.al ( 2010 : 426 ), “Research design is the researchers’ plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some groups or some phenomenon in its natural setting”. Meanwhile, Creswell ( 2014 : 11 ) stated that research designs are procedures in research process to collect the data, analyze the data, and write the report.

There are two kinds of research design, those are qualitative research and quantitative research. According to Ary et.al ( 2010 : 29 ), “Qualitative researches seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. Another researcher ( Creswell, 2014 ) stated that qualitative research used to generate a theory that explains, at a broad conceptual level, a process, an action, or an interaction about a substantive topic. The goal of qualitative research is a holistic picture and depth of understanding, rather than a numeric analysis of data. Qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in the study. The data are collected in natural settings and the research aims at generating theory rather than testing theory. In contrast, according to Ary et.al ( 2010 : 421 ),”Quantitative

research more typically relies on measurement tools such as scales, test, observation checklists and questionnaires.” This meant that quantitative research involved numeric data and statistical analysis to measure the tools. In conclusion, descriptive data belong to qualitative research design and the numerical data belong to quantitative research design.

In this study, the writer used qualitative research design because the writer focused on describing the methods used by the teacher in teaching English at MTs Khadijah Malang, the problems faced by the teacher in applying those methods and the teacher’s way in solving the problems in applying the methods in teaching English at MTs Khadijah Malang.

### **3.2 Research Subject**

Research subject is the main target that was used by researcher which is related to the study and as the direct source of information. According to Fraenkel and Wallen ( 2012 : 430 ), “The subject of the study is the sample of individuals who will be observed (interviewed, etc ).” The subject in this study was an English teacher of MTs Khadijah Malang. The teacher teaches English at the seventh, eighth and ninth grades. The teacher has been teaching English at MTs Khadijah Malang for 17 years and graduated from the Faculty of English Department of IAIN.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

Data are information, especially facts or numbers, collected to be examined, considered and used to help the decision-making. The data were collected in the form of words rather than numbers. The main source of the data in this research are words and actions, which means that the data were taken by interviewing and observing the kind of teaching methods which is used by the teacher in teaching English, the problems faced by the teacher in applying those methods, and the teacher's way to solve the problems.

#### **3.3.1 Technique and Instrument**

The validity and reliability of any research depends to a large extent on the appropriateness of instruments to give the expected results. Instrument can be defined as the tool that is used to ease the researcher in collecting the data in order to get a complete and systematic data. The instruments are used to collect all the data that are important for the research. Research instrument is simply devices for obtaining information relevant to research project. Creswell (2009) denotes that a researcher is a key of instrument. It means that he/she may use instruments, but the researcher is the only one who collects the data through examining documents, observing behavior, or interviewing participants. In collecting the data of this study, specifically researcher used two instruments which were interview and observation. The used of instruments are detailed as follows:

### 3.3.1.1 Interview

Interview is one of methods to collect the data in the qualitative research. According to Ary et.al ( 2010 : 438 ), Interview is one of the most widely used methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interviews are used to gather data on subjects' opinions, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their own words. Interviews provide information that cannot be obtained through observation or they can be used to verify the observation.

There are three kinds of interview that can be used, structured interview, semi-structured interview and unstructured interview. Ary et.al ( 2010 : 438 ), "Semi-structured interview is a kind of interview where the area of interest is chosen and questions are formulated, but the interviewer may modify the format or questions during the interview process."

In this study, the researcher used interview to get information about teaching methods used by the teacher in teaching English, the problems faced by the teacher in using methods and the teacher's way to solve the problems at MTs Khadijah Malang. This research used semi-structured interview because it is structured but flexible. The questions that the researcher asked were specific in getting certain information from the teacher, but the questions were also flexible as the opportunity arose and used subject's response to decide on the next question.

### **3.3.1.2 Observation**

The second instrument used to get the data was observation. Observation involves may take place in natural settings, may involves the researcher taking lengthy and descriptive notes of what is happening. According to Ary et.al ( 2010 - 431 ) observation is one of very important methods for collecting data especially when a composite of both oral and visual data become vital to the research. Furthermore, Ary et.al ( 2010 - 432 ) stated that there are two kinds of observation, participant observation and non-participant observation. In participant observation, researcher actively participates in group being studied. In contrast, in non- participant observation, the researcher does not participate in any activity but acts only as an observer.

In this study, the researcher used non-participant observation because the researcher did not actively participate in teaching and learning process. The researcher only joined the class without any interaction with, or affect the teaching and learning process. The observation was done during the teaching and learning process in the classroom. The observation was done to collect the data about the use of methods in teaching English at MTs Khadijah Malang. This observation was used to confirm the data result of interview.

### **3.3.2 Procedure**

In collecting the data, Ary, et.al ( 2010 : 29 ) stated that audio and video recording, photographs, games, document, or other items can provide insight related to the data, either. The data of this study were collected based on the following steps:

1. Preparing the interview list.
2. Interviewing the English teacher.
3. Confirming the data by doing the observation in the teaching learning process in class 8A and 8B each class one time observation.
4. Selecting the relevant information obtained from the interview and observation.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

The data analysis is meant to organize the data into a meaningful, individualized interpretation or framework that describes the phenomenon studied. It means that data analysis is the range of processes and procedures whereby moving from the qualitative data that have been collected into some form of explanation or interpreting of the people or situations that are being investigated. After the data had been collected by using the research instruments, the next stage that the researcher took was data analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher took the following steps:

1. Classifying all of the data in the form of documents that had been collected from the observation and interview based on the statement of problems.
2. Identifying the methods used by the teacher in teaching English based on the observation.
3. Identifying the problems faced by the teacher and the teacher's way in solving the problems based on the interview.
4. Classifying the information gained from both observation and interview into the result of data analysis.
5. Describing the results of the data analysis in the form of paragraphs.
6. Drawing the conclusion.

